

Willenhall  
Urban District Council

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ANNUAL  
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of  
Health

for the Year

1940



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## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

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### **Medical Officer of Health :**

JAMES L. GREGORY, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.& HY.

### **Sanitary Inspectors :**

B. J. DAWSON, CERTIFICATE S.I.B. (Senior Inspector.)

J. P. MICHAEL, CERTIFICATE S.I.B.

### **Health Visitors and School Nurses :**

MISS E. BELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS J. CRAIG, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS F. G. BRETNALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (appointed 1.4.41.)

MISS K. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS M. McKEAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS J. B. MacKENZIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MISS A. STEEL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 31.1.41.)

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### **Bacteriologist :**

DR. J. L. EDWARDS  
County Laboratory, Stafford

### **Tuberculosis Officer :**

DR. ARCHIBALD OGG  
Bell Street Dispensary, Wolverhampton

### **District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator :**

DR. T. M. CRAWFORD  
Bloxwich Road, Willenhall

### **Clerk :**

MISS B. BANKS

# ANNUAL REPORT

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**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

for the year 1940

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COUNCIL OFFICES,

WILLENHALL.

1ST. SEPTEMBER, 1941.

To the Chairman and Members of the Willenhall Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the district for the year ending 31st. December, 1940.

## **VITAL STATISTICS.**

The vital statistics are satisfactory when compared with those for the country generally.

The estimated resident population for mid-year 1940 was 28,610. The Birth-Rate was 19.1 per thousand of the population and the Death-Rate 12.4.

The 'corrected' Death-Rate was 15.37 per thousand.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 65, this being an increase over the low record for 1939.

The Maternal Mortality was nil.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

During the year there has been no undue prevalence of any of the infectious diseases. Reference to Table 1 at the end of this report will prove that notification rates of infectious diseases in Willenhall are lower than those in the country generally. The only exceptions were in the case of Whooping-cough and Pneumonia.



Only twelve cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and of these only five were of children under the age of fifteen years.

In the last eighteen months no child under the age of five years has been notified as suffering from this disease.

If it is remembered that Diphtheria was formerly the most fatal of all diseases among children aged three years to fifteen years of age it will be seen that we are witnessing a gradual removal of this terrible danger from the child population.

More than 82% of the school children and nearly 60% of the children under five years of age are now protected, and we are rapidly approaching the time when Diphtheria will have become a thing of the past as a cause of death among children.

The parents of the town deserve credit for the way in which they have come forward and consented to having their children immunized as without their co-operation such good results could not have been achieved.

The rate of incidence for Willenhall was 0.41 per 1,000, as compared with a rate of 1.16 per 1,000 for the country as a whole.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

The number of new cases numbered forty-five, forty of which were pulmonary, and the deaths numbered twenty-seven, of which twenty were from the pulmonary form of the disease.

Since Tuberculosis was first notifiable in 1912 there have been 1,634 cases notified in Willenhall and in the same period 850 persons have died—that is almost exactly fifty per cent.

These figures indicate that this disease is the most serious infectious disease we have to deal with in this area.

If the figures of incidence and deaths are consulted for the last twenty years it will be found that no great change has taken place in either. The reasons for this lack of progress are not difficult to find.

Practically the whole effort made against the disease has been with regard to treatment of established cases. Little or almost nothing has been done to **prevent** new cases arising.

The Joint Tuberculosis Committee undertakes the treatment of cases of this disease but the responsibility for prevention is laid upon local authorities and much greater efforts will have to be made in the future if we are to witness a decrease in the annual crop of new cases.

After Care Committees already exist, but they cover too large an area. What is required in this district is a Local Committee who could enquire into the whole family circumstances of each new case and have the power and money to make certain that every affected house-hold was properly housed and had sufficient food of the kind which would build up their general health and powers of resistance. This would be true prevention and would bear some results which the present methods obviously do not. Another point which has not been sufficiently stressed in the past is the fact that this disease is a highly infectious one and that the chief source of infection is the patient who has open tuberculosis, i.e. in whose sputum are to be found the causal organisms of the disease. It is surely better to tell the members of an infected family the truth about tuberculosis rather than let them continue in ignorance of its infectious nature until several members are infected.

### **HOUSING**

During the year the Council had twenty-six 3 bed-roomed houses completed and ten bungalows. Thirty-two new houses were also completed by private enterprise, this making a total of sixty-eight houses built in the year.

The over-crowding problem is still one of the most serious in the district and will have to be faced when the War is over.

### **GENERAL REMARKS**

The attendances at the Ante-natal Centres and at the Infant Welfare Centres continued to be very satisfactory.

The cost of dried milk given in necessitous cases at the Welfare Centres was £586-13-8d. This has proved of great value and the nutrition of the children who have thus been helped testifies to the value of the scheme.

In conclusion I would like to thank all those who have co-operated in the work of the Health Department during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. GREGORY,

Medical Officer of Health.

# SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### Urban District of Willenhall

<b>Area</b> .....	2,834 acres
<b>Population :</b> 1931 Census .....	26,195
1940. Estimated figures of the Registrar General for mid-year (a)	28,610
(a) Resident. (b) Average. (b)	
<b>Number of Inhabited Houses</b> .....	7,549
<b>Number of Persons per house</b> .....	3.8
<b>Rateable Value of District</b> .....	£113,570
<b>Sum represented by 1d. Rate</b> .....	£441 13 0

### Unemployment.

During the year ending 31st. December, 1940, the average number of unemployed persons was 259 and in December the actual number of unemployed fell to 93.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Wholly unemployed					
December, 1940. ....	50	21	1	5	77
Temp. suspended .....	6	10	—	—	16
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 93

The number of insured persons is approximately 14,000.

### Juvenile Employment.

During the year 785 juveniles have been advised and placed in employment with generally satisfactory results. This shows an increase of 195 over the figure for the previous year. No juveniles have been brought into the district from other areas. School conferences and instructional visits to factories have been suspended mean-time.

I am indebted to Mr. I. A. Axten, Manager of the Employment Exchange, Willenhall, for the above particulars.



**EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR  
1940**

		Total	Males	Females
<b>Live Births</b> —	Legitimate .....	534	270	264
	Illegitimate .....	13	9	4
	<b>Totals</b>	<u>547</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>268</u>

**Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated Resident Population  
(mid 1940) = 19.1**

<b>Still Births</b> —	Legitimate .....	14	8	6
	Illegitimate .....	—	—	—
	<b>Totals</b>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>

**Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births = 24.9**

<b>Deaths</b> .....	355	192	163
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**Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated average population = 12.4**  
**Corrected Death Rate = 15.37**

**Deaths from Puerperal Causes:**

a.	No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis .....	.....	
	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births =		Nil
b.	No. 30—Other Puerperal Causes .....		Nil
	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births .....		Nil
	TOTAL PUERPERAL DEATHS .....		Nil
	DEATH RATE .....	.....	Nil

**Deaths of Infants under one year of age.**

All Infants per 1,000 live births .....	65
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 live leg. births .....	67
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births	Nil
Total number of Infant deaths .....	<u>36</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	48
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .....	3

## SECTION B

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### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Staff

A list of officials of the Health Department—whole time and part time—will be found at the beginning of this report.

#### Laboratory Facilities

The County Laboratory at Stafford has been made full use of during the year. Both the Bacteriological and Chemical Departments have been of great assistance in their co-operation with the health department.

#### Ambulance Facilities

From 1st. April, 1940, till 31st. March, 1941, the town ambulance was used to convey 621 cases to hospital and the mileage covered was 5,439 miles.

The total number of patients carried since the ambulance was presented to the town has been 2,270 and the mileage 23,299.

#### Nursing in the Home

Mr. Arthur Webster, Honorary Secretary of the District Nursing Association, has kindly supplied the following details of the work of the Nurses and Mid-Wives during the year ending 31st. March, 1941.

#### New Cases

Medical	.....	.....	362
Surgical	.....	.....	232
Total			<hr/> 594

#### Number of Visits Paid

Medical	.....	.....	9,194
Surgical	.....	.....	5,147
Total			<hr/> 14,341

## School Clinics

Two new rooms have now been added to the Clinic and Welfare Centre at the Nurses Home, Walsall Road. This has given additional accommodation which was urgently required.

## Milk Scheme in Schools

This scheme has been in operation since 1935. The percentage of all the children on the registers who are now getting milk is now 72%. This is very satisfactory indeed and shows that the parents realise the value of their children getting milk.

453 children got milk free and 2,558 paid for it, a total of 2,991. The milk is pasteurised.

## Ante-Natal Centre

Three sessions are held weekly, at the Nurses' Home, Walsall Road. Tuesday—forenoon and afternoon, and Friday—afternoon.

The attendances during the year were as follows:—

Number of New Cases	.....	.....	.....	422
Total number of consultations	.....	.....	.....	1,558

The number of notified births (live and still) was 561 and therefore the percentage of expectant mothers attending the Centre was 75%. In former years the percentage has been:—  
1937 = 66%. 1938 = 83%. 1939 = 79%.

## Infant Welfare Centres

### ATTENDANCES—1940

Centre	Under 1 Year		1—5 Years		Totals.
	1st. visits	Re- visits	1st. visits	Re- visits	
Willenhall	286	4,776	150	3,680	8,842
Short Heath	66	950	38	1,667	2,731
Portobello	83	1,280	23	598	1,984
Totals	435	7,006	211	5,945	13,607

The total number of live births in the area was 547 and therefore the percentage of attendances of children under one year per 100 live births was 79.5%. This is very satisfactory and shows that the Welfare Centres are appreciated by the mothers. Thanks are again due to the voluntary helpers who attend at the centres and assist the Health Visitors.

Free dried milk was given in necessitous cases as in former years. The value of this for the year was £586-13-8. There can be no doubt that this money is well spent as no infant in the town need now go without proper nourishment in its early years and this means that the children will grow up stronger and healthier in every way and more able to resist disease. The fall in the infant death rate during the last three years has been very striking indeed as it has been almost halved since 1937.

The Centre at Walsall Street has been enlarged (April, 1941) by the addition of two new rooms.



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply

The main water supply for the district is obtained from the Wolverhampton Corporation and comes from deep wells at Cosford, Dimmingsdale and Tettenhall.

The following is a report on a recent sample :—

Chemical Analysis :	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matter dried at 212 degs. F. ....	32.00
Free and Saline Ammonia .....	0.0050
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.0035
Nitric Nitrogen .....	0.20
Chlorine .....	3.45
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degs. F. ....	0.040
Appearance .....	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination .....	None
pH Value .....	7.5
	Parts per million
Free Chlorine .....	0.09
Hardness—Total .....	16.52
Hardness—Temporary .....	8.72

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, and if passed bacteriologically, may be considered safe for drinking.

(Signed) ERNEST V. JONES, F.I.C.,  
County Analyst.

#### Bacteriological Report

COUNT : On nutrient agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37 degs. C. ....	7 colonies per ml.
On nutrient agar after 72 hours' incubation at 20-22 degs. C. ....	7 colonies per ml.

#### COLI AEROGENES CONTENT

(presumptive coli) : after 48 hours' incubation at 37 degs. C. .... none per 100 ml.

#### REMARKS :

The Ministry of Health Report No. 71 suggests that when a public water supply contains not more than two presumptive coli per 100 ml. the sample may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

This sample shows no bacteriological evidence of recent sewage pollution.

(Signed) JOHN L. EDWARDS,  
County Bacteriologist.

## **Drainage and Sewerage**

The Council's Surveyor and Engineer (Mr. N. D. Martin) has kindly supplied the following particulars regarding new sewers and drains and in connection with the Sewage Disposal Works etc.

### **Short Heath Main Drainage Scheme**

This work, comprising four miles of sewers, varying in diameter between 18" and 36", and including the crossing of two canals in open cutting and one heading under the railway, was completed on the 1st. May, 1940, at a cost of £36,082.

### **Sewage Disposal Works**

A Manager for the Sewage Works has been appointed and commenced duty on 29th. July, 1940.

A scheme is in hand for the installation of a lime mixer and for raising the Crescent Sewage at the out-fall into the works.

### **Refuse Collection**

In common with other Councils a salvage scheme was commenced in May, 1940, and between that date and the 31st. December, 1940, the following materials were salvaged and returned to industry :—

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Waste Paper	.....	.....	.....	75	12	3
Flattened Tins	.....	.....	.....	44	4	3
Heavy Iron Scrap	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3
Light Cast Iron Scrap	.....	.....	.....	6	10	0
Lead Scrap	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0
Brass Scrap	.....	.....	.....	0	9	3
Copper Scrap	.....	.....	.....	0	3	1
Aluminium	.....	.....	.....	0	1	1
Glass Bottles	.....	.....	.....	7	14	1
Sacking	.....	.....	.....	3	15	0
Rags	.....	.....	.....	1	17	2

### **Public Baths**

During the summer of 1940 the baths were visited by 29,476 swimmers and 8,978 school children. In addition 1,728 spectators visited the baths. The slipper baths were used by 742 persons.

## SECTION D

### **Housing**

The building of new houses has of necessity been very much curtailed during the year under re-view.

Twenty-six 3 bed-roomed houses were completed and also ten bungalows each with two bed-rooms.

The bungalows are in Vaughan Road and the other houses in Millichip Road, Brook Road, and Hill Road.

There were thirty-two new houses built by private enterprise. This makes a total of sixty-eight houses built in the area during 1940.

### **Housing of Tubercular Families**

One such family was re-housed during the year, making a total of 51 such families re-housed since 1936.

There are still between twenty and thirty tubercular families living in over-crowded conditions.

In the time of war Tuberculosis becomes more common and it is therefore of importance to do all that is possible to prevent the spread of this deadly disease.

### **Unfit Houses**

Demolition Orders were made on sixty-two houses during the year and particulars of the houses dealt with will be found in the table at the end of the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report. The number of people living in these houses was about 230. One Closing Order was made. Twenty houses were actually demolished.

### **Over-crowding**

Very little can be done at present to lessen this very serious matter. Only a few of the worst cases have been relieved during the year and the problem of relieving the hundreds of families living in over-crowded conditions will again have to be faced in normal times.



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This work includes the inspection of shops, bake-houses, stalls etc. where food is prepared, handled, or exposed for sale and also the inspection of slaughter houses and dairies. It also includes the supervision of the Milk supply.

Work under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938, is carried out by officials of the County Council and a statement of the number of samples taken both of milk and foods is shown in Table VII. at the end of the report.

#### Meat and Other Foods

The inspection of meat has been greatly curtailed as in February, 1940 almost all the slaughtering of animals ceased in the area except as regards pigs. Under the present scheme practically all slaughtering is done in central abbatoirs.

Details of inspections will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. B. J. Dawson) and it will be seen that a total of 2 tons 5 cwts. and 43 lbs. of meat was destroyed during the year.

#### CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows		Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed .....	Approximately 80% of all animals slaughtered were inspected				
Number Inspected	44	10	178	1,001	
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	—	—	1	—	
Part or organ only condemned .....	15	—	3	16	
Percentage affected	34%	—	2%	0.84	
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses .....	—	—	—	1	
Part or organ .....	12	—	—	367	
Percentage .....	27%	—	—	19.30%	



SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the total number of all cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, the number of these and percentage sent to hospital, and the number of deaths.

Disease	Number Notified	Admitted to Hospital	% to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever .....	34	21	62%	Nil
Diphtheria .....	12	10	83%	4
Pneumonia .....	44	7	—	16
Erysipelas .....	3	—	—	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	3	100%	Nil
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	12	11	92%	3
Measles .....	28	—	—	1
Whooping Cough .....	90	—	—	—
Trichiniasis .....	5	5	100%	Nil

Incidence Rates		Rate per 1,000 of population	
Disease		Willenhall	England and Wales
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	1.19	1.63
Diphtheria .....	.....	0.41	1.16
Pneumonia .....	.....	1.53	1.20
Erysipelas .....	.....	0.10	0.33

Death Rates			
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria .....	.....	0.14	0.06
Pneumonia .....	.....	0.55	—
Erysipelas .....	.....	0.00	—

Vaccination against Small Pox

The following figures with regard to the children vaccinated during 1940 have been supplied by the Vaccination Officer, Mr. H. P. Penn. They refer to children actually born in the Willenhall area but do not include children whose parents reside in Willenhall but whose birth took place outside the district.

No. of Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Conscientious Objections	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed. Removals Unaccounted for
453	68	340	22	23

It will be seen therefore that only 15% of the children have been vaccinated. The reason for this is of course the fact that Small Pox has become so rare in this country that the fear of it has been removed from the peoples' minds and therefore they do not see any need to have their children protected.

It is often stated that with such a large child population growing up unvaccinated as is the case in this country to-day, Small-pox may return and be as great a menace as it was 100 years ago. Only time will decide this, but it may be that the control which is now exercised through Public Health and Port Health Authorities will prevent any wide-spread dissemination of the disease, if and when it is introduced into this country.

### **Immunization against Diphtheria**

Further progress has been made with this work which has been carried on since November, 1935. A total of 746 children were immunised and of these 373 were under five years of age.

At the time of writing the following is the position as regards the percentage of children immunised in the area.

Under five years of age	.....	.....	50% immunised
5-14 years of age	.....	.....	82% immunised

From April, 1940 to September, 1941 no child under five has been notified as suffering from diphtheria, and only three under the age of ten years.

Of the 12 cases notified in 1940 only 5 were in children under 15 years of age. The proportion of cases under 15 to those over 15 was formerly as three to one, so we are witnessing a gradual stamping out of the disease among children.

### **South Staffordshire Joint Hospital Board**

It has now been decided to take over Moxley Hospital and use it as an Isolation Hospital for the fourteen areas which make up the area of the Board. In the mean-time the building of a new hospital is post-poned.

### **Tuberculosis**

The following table gives the number of cases on the register and shows the new cases notified during the year and the number removed from the register.

	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	7
a. Number on 1.1.40.	127	29	98	27	281
b. New cases notified	19	2	21	2	44
c. Cases restored to Register .....	—	—	—	—	—
d. Brought to notice after death .....	—	1	—	—	1
e. Removed from Register	22	3	16	2	43
f. Remaining on Register at end of year	124	29	103	27	283

<b>New Cases</b>		Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary
These numbered 45 which gives a rate of 1.57 per 1,000 of the population	40	5	

### Deaths

These numbered 27. ....	24	3
-------------------------	----	---

Death-rate = 0.94 per 1,000 of population.

### Re-housing of Tubercular Families

During the year only one such family has been re-housed. The total number re-housed since the scheme started in 1935 has been fifty-one. There are now between 20 and 30 such families waiting to be re-housed as they are living in overcrowded conditions in which the patient has to share a bedroom with one or more members of the family. In this way the disease is spread and we have only too many cases where more than one member of a family have become infected by the disease.

When more houses become available a certain proportion of them should be allocated to these tubercular families. The ideal to be aimed at is surely that no notified case of this disease in the town should have to share a bed-room with any other member of the family.

### Non-Notified Deaths

Out of the 27 deaths only one was not notified before death giving a percentage of 3.07 %. This one case was one of Tubercular Meningitis in a child who died in hospital.

## **Sanatorium Treatment**

During the year 25 patients were admitted to Sanatoria and 20 were discharged. Of the total of 27 deaths, 5 took place in Sanatoria, 4 in hospitals and 18 at the patient's home. That is to say that 66% of the deaths took place at home and only 33% in some institution.

## **Incidence of Tuberculosis**

Since the year 1926 there has not been much variation in the number of new cases reported annually. During a time like the present it is to be expected that the incidence may rise considerably but in 1940 there was only a slight rise in new cases. In the first half of 1941, however, there has been an increased number of new cases and therefore we can expect a higher incidence rate during this year. It is improbable that the increased incidence is in any way due to any lack of proper nourishment but is more likely due to individuals attempting work beyond their strength and thus giving the disease a chance to make rapid head-way. It is therefore of the utmost importance that any person showing signs of tuberculosis should consult a doctor without delay and obtain treatment before the disease has had time to advance too far for recovery to be possible.



## STATISTICAL TABLES

1940

1. ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, ETC.
2. CAUSES OF DEATHS.
3. INFANTILE MORTALITY.
4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
5. TUBERCULOSIS (New Cases, Deaths, etc.)
6. INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS (1912-1940).
7. REPORTS ON MILK SAMPLES.
8. CANCER.
9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES (1936-1940).

TABLE I

**BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1940**

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

	Willenhall	England and Wales	125 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
<b>Births :</b>					
Live ....	19.1	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7
Still ....	0.48	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44
<b>Deaths :</b>					
All Causes ....	12.4	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ....	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough ....	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria ....	0.14	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza ....	0.10	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18
Smallpox ....	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ....	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths under 1 year of age	65	55	61	54	50
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ....	5.4	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8
Rates per 1000 Civilian Population					
<b>Notifications :</b>					
Enteric ....	—	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	0.41	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28
Scarlet Fever ....	1.19	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82
Whooping Cough ....	3.50	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22
Diphtheria ....	0.41	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61
Erysipelas ....	0.10	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35
Smallpox ....	—	0.00	—	—	—
Measles ....	1.00	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78
Pneumonia ....	1.58	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)					
<b>Maternal Mortality :</b> (Excluding Abortion)					
Puerperal Infection (No. 147). ....	0.00	0.52	} Not available		
Others ....	0.00	1.64			
Total ....	0.00	2.16			
<b>Notifications :</b>					
Puerperal Fever	5.34	11.96	13.90	9.73	3.34
Puerperal Pyrexia }					13.30 including Puerperal Fever

TABLE II

Causes of Death in Willenhall Urban District during 1940.

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	2	2	4
Diphtheria ....	4	—	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	11	13	24
Other Tuberculosis ....	2	1	3
Syphilitic Diseases ....	—	1	1
Influenza ....	2	1	3
Measles ....	—	1	1
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ....	—	1	1
Cancer ....	27	21	48
Diabetes ....	4	3	7
Intracranial Vascular Lesions ....	11	12	23
Heart Disease ....	22	22	44
Other diseases of circulation ....	3	6	9
Bronchitis ....	20	18	38
Pneumonia ....	9	7	16
Other respiratory diseases ....	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach ....	3	1	4
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ....	2	1	3
Appendicitis ....	1	2	3
Other digestive diseases ....	3	7	10
Nephritis ....	5	1	6
Premature Birth ....	3	3	6
Congenital Malformation ....	13	4	17
Suicide ....	3	—	3
Road traffic accidents ....	2	1	3
Other violent causes ....	13	8	21
All other causes ....	26	25	51
Totals ....	192	163	355

TABLE III  
Infantile Mortality during 1940

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Cardiac Failure ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Toxaemia ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4
Intussusception ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spina Bifida ....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalocele ....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Atelectasis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Weakness ....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ....	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Debility ....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Convulsion ....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Acute Nephritis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bronchitis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicemia ....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Inanition ....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mis-adventure ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Marasmus ....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ....	17	3	—	1	21	4	5	6	—	36



TABLE IV  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65 and over	Totals
Scarlet Fever ....	—	1	2	5	4	14	4	1	3	—	—	—	34
Diphtheria ....	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	—	—	—	12
Pneumonia ....	—	2	2	4	1	4	3	2	8	6	9	3	44
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ....	1	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Acute Anti Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ....	1	2	—	—	3	12	2	2	3	—	—	—	25
Whooping Cough ....	9	9	9	10	7	39	6	1	—	—	—	—	90
Trichiniasis ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
Totals ....	12	17	14	20	17	73	17	9	26	10	10	5	230

TABLE V  
TUBERCULOSIS  
New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years ....	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	—
15 to 25 years ....	3	11	1	—	—	5	1	1
25 to 35 years ....	5	2	—	—	3	4	—	—
35 to 45 years ....	3	3	—	—	1	3	—	—
45 to 55 years ....	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 to 65 years ....	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Over 65 years ....	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Totals ....	20	20	6	3	12	12	2	1

Notifications	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	Total
Rate per 1,000	1.39	0.17	1.56
Deaths			
Rate per 1,000	0.84	0.10	0.94

TABLE VI

**Tuberculosis in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement of compulsory notification**

Year	Population	NEW CASES		DEATHS		Death-rates Willenhall per 100,000
		Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1912	23,249	85	—	19	1	86
1913	23,128	87	24	22	13	151
1914	23,222	66	22	21	13	142
1915	23,204	55	11	13	12	107
1916	24,193	65	13	23	11	140
1917	24,750	71	18	28	6	131
1918	23,852	56	8	44	4	201
1919	24,538	29	6	20	7	110
1920	24,028	29	6	14	4	75
1921	24,574	24	—	24	2	105
1922	25,238	55	15	34	7	162
1923	25,586	45	12	30	9	152
1924	25,989	19	5	27	5	123
1925	26,338	67	14	25	10	133
1926	26,564	71	11	24	5	109
1927	26,785	25	12	25	4	109
1928	27,139	39	12	17	3	74
1929	27,039	40	9	34	3	140
1930	27,019	42	3	29	3	118
1931	26,508	36	5	27	1	105
1932	26,498	36	3	16	6	83
1933	27,340	41	11	26	4	101
1934	27,146	45	5	14	5	70
1935	27,220	33	9	25	5	110
1936	27,650	47	5	14	3	61
1937	28,020	44	8	25	6	110
1938	28,100	45	8	22	6	99
1939	28,440	30	7	20	3	80
1940	28,610	40	5	24	3	94
TOTALS		1,367	267	686	164	

TABLE VII

**DETAILS OF SAMPLING—1940.**

The following details of the results of examinations of Milk Samples taken in the district have been supplied by the County Medical Officer.

	Cleanliness		Tuberculous	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Negative	Positive
Tuberculin Tested	1	—	1	—
Accredited .....	6	—	6	—
Pasteurised .....	5	—	5	—
Undesignated .....	30	18	40	8

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938**

Article of Food	Number of		Genuine	Adulterated
	Samples			
Milk	.....	63	59	4
General Foods	.....	11	11	Nil

Four samples of Milk were reported to be slightly below standard, three being deficient in fat while one contained a trace of added water. The vendor in each case was cautioned.

TABLE VIII  
Cancer Deaths according to Age-groups and Organs Affected  
1940

Organs Affected	Age-Group								Total	
	—45		45 to 55		55 to 65		65 & over			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stomach .....	—	—	2	—	3	2	4	2	9	4
Mediastinal Gland .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—
Mouth .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—
Oesophagus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
Uterus .....	—	—	—	2	—	I	—	—	—	3
Spine .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
Breast .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	I	—	3
Colon .....	—	—	I	—	2	—	I	2	4	2
Lung .....	2	—	I	—	2	I	I	—	6	I
Liver .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Intestines .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
Lower Bowel .....	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I
Rectum .....	I	—	—	—	I	—	I	I	3	I
Prostrate .....	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I	—
Brain .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I	—
Pancreas .....	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I	I	I
Totals .....	3	—	5	2	9	9	10	10	27	21

TABLE IX  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED from 1936 to 1939

Disease	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total	Admitted to Hospital	Per Cent. Admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever .....	79	28	71	51	34	263	161	61
Diphtheria .....	20	20	11	36	12	99	84	84
Pneumonia .....	34	45	59	48	44	230	62	27
Erysipelas .....	13	13	13	5	3	47	16	34
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	8	9	5	3	28	23	82
Cerebro Spinal Fever .....	—	—	1	1	12	14	13	90
Enteric Fever .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	100
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum .....	2	3	6	—	1	12	11	91
Dysentery .....	2	9	5	—	—	16	8	50
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	100
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	Nil
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	90	90	—	Nil
Trichiniasis .....	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	100
TOTALS	153	126	177	146	233	835	386	



# REPORT

OF THE

Senior Sanitary Inspector,

B. J. DAWSON

FOR THE YEAR

1940

# **A N N U A L   R E P O R T**

**for the year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1940**

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**Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,**

I beg to submit the following report upon the work carried out and the action taken during the year ending 31st. December, 1940. This year has been a year in which every effort has been made to maintain pre-war standards, whilst bearing in mind the difficulties encountered by the persons having to maintain the standards required and consideration has been given in every case of genuine difficulties by endeavouring to strike a happy medium.

## **Infectious Diseases**

All cases of Infectious Disease are visited, the necessary particulars obtained, and where necessary disinfection carried out. The disinfection is carried out as speedily as possible, and every effort is made to ensure that the family concerned do not loose the use of a bedroom for even one night. Whenever it is necessary to remove articles for steam disinfection, this is done so as speedily as possible, and due to the airing which the articles receive, they are ready for immediate use upon delivery back to the household.

In all 200 notifications were received during the year, and attention was given to the over-crowding and the structural condition of the premises, and where necessary, the Public Health Committee received the particulars in my Monthly Report.

## **Disinfection and Disinfestation**

62 dwelling houses were disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, and 24 dwelling houses were disinfected for reasons of Tuberculosis.

In all, 106 dwelling houses were disinfested as a result of the presence of vermin being found in varying degrees of severity in each house.

537 articles of bedding were removed to the disinfecting station and treated to a steam disinfection before returning to their owners.

## **Shops Acts**

Owing to the time taken up with housing and other work, inspection under these Acts have been limited, and no proceedings were taken for offences under these Acts, concerning Sanitary matters.

## **Factories and Workshops**

From time to time, notices from the Factory Inspector were received and these received immediate attention which resulted in a number of visits being made to the Factories concerned.

## **Slaughter-houses**

During the year a total of 44 cattle, including cows, 10 calves, 178 sheep and lambs, and 1,901 pigs were inspected after slaughter within the district.

A total weight of 2 tons, 5 cwts, 43 lbs, of diseased and unsound meat was surrendered for destruction, and taken to the Council's incinerator where it was burnt.

The particulars concerning the unsound food are found in the table already given.

At the early part of the year, the Public Health Committee considered the question of granting a licence under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to each of the slaughter-houses within the Urban District. One licence was granted unconditionally and nine licences granted on condition that the slaughter-house and the lairage adjoining each of the slaughter-houses respectively were within a limited time after use again as a slaughter-house reconditioned up to or above the standard as laid down in the specifications given in each case. In three cases the licences were refused, but eventually the decisions were that the licence be granted annually so long as the slaughter-houses were not used, and the Committee would consider the question of granting the licence to each of these three slaughter-houses at the next application that is received after the slaughter-houses have been in use as slaughter-houses. In the early part of the year, slaughtering ceased in the majority of the slaughter-houses in Willenhall due to the centralization of the slaughtering of animals for human consumption and thus the slaughter-houses were not used.



It is noted with satisfaction that one occupier of slaughter-house commenced reconditioning his slaughter-house and this now, in 1941, is finished and does credit to the occupier of same.

### **Milk Supply**

During the year eleven samples of milk were taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. These were informal samples, seven designated and four pasteurised. In the case of the pasteurised milks, three of them were satisfactory and the other one had an unsatisfactory count. This unsatisfactory sample was of milk pasteurised outside the district. There is one pasteurising plant in the district, and due to regular inspection and advice given to the occupier of the dairy, it has been found that whilst the first sample taken in May, 1939, showed a count of 200,000 the sample taken in May, 1940, of milk pasteurised from this plant, showed a count of 3,000. The samples taken in between in each case had a better count than each previous one which proved conclusively that the improvement was slow but sure. The seven undesignated samples were taken with regard to the unsatisfactory milk from a retailer and unsatisfactory milk from a producer-retailer. In each case improvements were shown and the milk was eventually brought up to the required standard.

As mentioned in my last report, one producer had done nothing to improve his unsatisfactory conditions, and he was the producer-retailer in question, and has eventually shown improvement in his productive methods.

During the year at the required times under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1936, milk producers in the district are notified that lime-washing should be carried out, and an inspection is made to ensure that the lime-washing is carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In addition certain samples have been taken during the year of accredited milk for and on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

### **Water Supply**

Periodical samples of the Public Water Supply are submitted to the County Laboratory, Stafford for Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis. The samples in each case are taken from Willenhall and Short Heath respectively, as these two areas each have a different source of supply.



In December a report was made to the Public Health Committee pointing out the vulnerability of the Willenhall water supply in the event of serious air attacks, and steps were suggested to endeavour to provide against the eventuality of no water being available within the district.

### **Police Court Proceedings**

During the year four summonses were taken out for the various under-mentioned offences.

A conviction was registered for the failure to carry out six conversions and the owner of the property was in addition fined forty shillings and given one month to carry out the work and after such month a daily penalty of forty shillings would be imposed.

An order was granted to have a person removed to a cleansing station and to be kept there until he was cleansed.

Two summonses were adjourned as the owner of a block of twelve houses had signed an undertaking to carry out the work as attached to the Statutory Notices which had been sent to her and which her non-compliance with had caused the summonses to be taken out against her.

### **Housing**

During the year, sixty-two Demolition Orders and one Closing Order were made under the Provisions of the Housing Acts.

Details of these houses will be found in the table at the end of my report.

In all 20 houses were demolished due to the occupants having been re-housed in either private or Council Houses.

Referring to my last Annual Report, the thousand houses referred to as being unfit for human habitation are being added to slowly but surely by the number of houses which were on the border line, at the time of my report. Whilst the position is as it is, it does not alter the fact that these thousand will soon be two thousand or more. The worst feature of the whole position is that these houses are being lived in and my office is besieged at times with the occupants of these houses asking for them to be inspected and asking for some action to be taken.

The owners, and rightly so, are refusing to spend any money upon such delapidated and worn out property and it is tragic to know that in 1939, the Council had outlined a progressive policy which would have at least alleviated the condition with regard to the more serious cases. In addition, the position is made no better by some of the residents of these houses taking in people from other areas.

Travelling around the district, I have noticed from time to time, that certain owners have been voluntarily putting their property into a reasonable condition without waiting official action from this Council. This is a sign that at least a certain section of the owners of property realise that if only they kept their property in a reasonable condition, it would be impossible for this Council to justly serve Demolition Orders on working class property so kept in good repair.

### Improvements

From time to time improvements continue to be carried out under the various Acts and Orders, and details of these are given in a table at the end of this report.

The number of improvements carried out was 1,772.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. J. DAWSON,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

### TABLE A

#### SUMMARY OF NOTICES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Number of inspections under Public Health and Housing							
Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,057
Number of Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
Ditto Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Number of Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Ditto Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Total number of improvements carried out in accordance							
with notices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772

TABLE B

**Improvements and other work carried out during 1940**

Walls repointed externally	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Defective roof repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Defective inside walls repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Defective windows repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Defective floors repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Defective eaves guttering repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Defective ceilings repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Defective drains opened and repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
New drains provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
New water closets complete	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Trough closets taken out	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Waste water closets taken out	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Water closets in place of W.W.C's.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Water closets repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Water closet structures repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sink wastes repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ashbins provided in place of ashpits and renewals	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Handrails to staircases provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Washing coppers repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Doors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Water removed from cellars	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Firegrates repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Defective cooking range repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Defective brick-work to chimney flue	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pantry floors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chimney pots provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Fasteners provided to doors	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Infestation of ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Water supply provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Defective water tanks repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Flashing to gable end wall	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paving of yards repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ventilation provided to pantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

**TABLE B—(Continued).**

**Improvements and other work carried out during 1940.**

Defective steps repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Staircases repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Brickwork to firegrates repaired		.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cupboard taken out	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pointing of chimney stacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Lead guttering repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective brickwork to window		.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Defective brickwork repaired over cellar door-way					.....	1
Urinals provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Vans removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Defective glass roof to verandah repaired				.....	.....	1
Wash basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Inspection chambers provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Van shaft provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Defective drains unstopped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	949



TABLE C

## DEMOLITION ORDERS MADE

Address	Number of houses	Number of persons to be displaced and re-housed
No. 28, New Street, Portobello .....	1	2
No. 25, New Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 26, New Street, Portobello .....	1	5
Nr. 27, New Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 4 Court, 7, New Street .....	1	2
No. 5 Court, 7, New Street .....	1	3
No. 6 Court, 6, New Street .....	1	3
No. 3, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	2
No. 46, New Street, Portobello .....	1	4
No. 47, New Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 48, New Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 2 Court, 6, Wolverhampton Street	1	7
No. 3 Court, 6, Wolverhampton Street	1	2
No. 4 Court, 6, Wolverhampton Street	1	1
No. 9 Court, 6, Wolverhampton Street	1	7
No. 30, Crown Street, Portobello	1	3
No. 31, Crown Street, Portobello	1	4
No. 32, Crown Street, Portobello	1	5
No. 33, Crown Street, Portobello	1	3
No. 34, Crown Street, Portobello	1	3
No. 35, Bridge Street, Portobello .....	1	4
No. 36, Bridge Street, Portobello .....	1	7
No. 37, Bridge Street, Portobello .....	1	2
No. 38, Bridge Street, Portobello .....	1	2
No. 29, High Street, Portobello .....	1	1
No. 30, High Street, Portobello . .....	1	3
No. 31, High Street, Portobello .....	1	2
No. 32, High Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 33, High Street, Portobello .....	1	4
Back of 33, High Street, Portobello	1	2
No. 34, High Street, Portobello .....	1	6
No. 35, High Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 1 Rear of 31, High St., Portobello	1	2
No. 2 Rear of 31, High St., Portobello	1	3
No. 1 Court, 1, Bilston Street .....	1	7
No. 2 Court, 1, Bilston Street .....	1	3
No. 1 Court, 3, Wolverhampton Street	1	2

## TABLE C.

### Demolition Orders Made (continued)

Address	Number of houses	Number of persons to be displaced and re-housed
No. 2 Court, 3, Wolverhampton Street	1	4
No. 3 Court, 3, Wolverhampton Street	1	6
No. 4, Knowles Road .....	1	6
No. 5, Knowles Road .....	1	3
No. 6, Knowles Road .....	1	4
No. 2 Court, 1, Leve Lane .....	1	5
No. 3 Court, 1, Leve Lane .....	1	6
No. 4 Court, 1, Leve Lane .....	1	4
No. 5 Court, 1, Leve Lane .....	1	2
No. 6 Court, 1, Leve Lane .....	1	4
No. 65, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	2
No. 66, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	4
No. 67, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	4
No. 68, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	3
No. 69, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	3
No. 70, Lower Lichfield Street .....	1	3
Hospital Old Laundry, off Dilloways Ln.	1	4
No. 36, High Street, Portobello .....	1	4
No. 38, High Street, Portobello .....	1	3
No. 2, Ashmore Lake, Short Heath	1	5
No. 3, Ashmore Lake, Short Heath	1	4
No. 1 Court, 3, New Street, Portobello	1	3
No. 2 Court, 3, New Street, Portobello	1	6
One house rear of 45, Bridge Street	1	2
One house rear of 46, Bridge Street	1	7
Totals	62	225

### CLOSING ORDER

No. 8, Lower Lichfield Street .....	6
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